(XLIIt YEAR.) THE (No. 2049.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1786.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

WHEN you delegate to any of your brother citizens a power to legislate for you, or to execute any other public trust, it becomes the duty of those intrusted to give you every information in their power respecting public measures and public transactions, with the greatest candour, uninfluenced by any attachment to any party whatever. Impressed with this idea, I take the liberty to do my duty as far as my poor abilities will admit, hoping to be excused as a writer, because I am conscious that I lack those qualifications necessary to command estimation in the literary world. I had the honour of a seat in the last general assembly of Maryland. Whether I did my duty as a faithful servant to my constituents or not, they are the judges who must determine on my conduct. The session was long, and consequently very expensive to the state, and I am sorry to observe, though a common case, that much time was taken up about trifling questions. This is unavoidable where members of the legislative body happen to differ in opinion, and it ever has been, and for ever will be the case, less or more, while legislation shall exist. To give an abstract of the whole proceedings would swell this address beyond the common bounds of a news-paper. I shall therefore confine myself to a few particulars that most immediately dwell in my memory, referring to the votes and proceedings for the rest. Much debate and cavilling took place respecting the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, and whether that office should be continued or not. It was carried in the house of delegates by a considerable majority, that the office ought to be continued for another year. The intendant's conduct in general met with the approbation of a majority of the immediate representatives of the people, though there were some who appeared by their conduct, to be rather persecutors than fair prosecutors, while on the other hand, some appeared to be strenuous defenders at all events, and determined to acquit, right or wrong. For my own part, considering the multiplicity of business done by the intendant in the course of last year, I was surprised to find that no more, and greater charges, were not alleged against him; the powers given him by law, being greater than ever were given to any one man, in any commonwealth or republican government. I was satisfied that he had not wantonly abused the trust reposed in him, though in many instances he might, if he pleased, have done it with impunity. One part of that gentleman's conduct, though not made a charge against him, I disliked more than any other, on account of the precedent. He retained counsel in behalf of the state. The attorney-general, whose duty it ever was, and now is, to act for the state on all occasions, living too inconvenient to the metropolis to be consulted on every emergency, the intendant thought proper to retain two gentlemen of the greatest law abilities (the one a member of the senate, the other a member of the house of delegates,) at the moderate price of one hundred guineas each, to act in behalf of the state in the many disputes arising between the state and the purchasers of confiscated property. This might be right and proper, but were there no counsel learned in the law not members of either branch of the legislature, and residing in the metropolis, who might have been retained with equal propriety? To suppose this to be the case, would be doing manifest injustice to those who have long acted in that profession, to their own emolument and credit, and the satisfaction of their clients. But suppose for the sake of argument, that the counsel retained by the intendant were the only two eminent lawyers in the state, would it not be very natural for such citizens who were unhappily involved in disputes with the state, to complain that they were deprived of an opportunity of employing, at least, one of the two, and that in difficult cases they could not have an equal chance in the law way? The people at large who are not involved in disputes with the state, will naturally infer, that the intendant meant to secure one vote as well as one orator in each branch of the legislature in his favour. Gratitude at least, must oblige gentlemen thus retained, to speak in favour of the retainer, and supposing the most atrocious misconduct had been alleged and proved against him, the retained, in my opinion, ought to have retired, and not voted upon a question of that kind. It is a known fact, that the intendant left this advance of two hundred guineas before mentioned, to be determined on by the general assembly, and contracted with the counsel, that they should return the money, and only receive pay for their actual services, provided the general assembly did not approve of that transaction. A motion was made and seconded in the house of delegates, in order to bring that house to a question of approbation or disapprobation on this subject, but many members seemed rather shy of coming to a division, and the matter was postponed from time to time, under some pretext or other, and finally did not come on at all. Perhaps those members who did not wish their names to appear on the yeas and nays on such a question, might shelter themselves under the general vote of approbation respecting the intendant's conduct in his public station, looking on that vote as a sufficient voucher to empower the intendant to charge the two hundred guineas in his cash account against the state. If this was the opinion of some, they will find themselves mistaken, for a vote of approbation respecting public conduct is no voucher for the expenditure of public money not warranted by law, or the particular approbation of the delegates of the people. It therefore remains, that the counsel must return the money according to contract, or that the intendant must pay it out of his own private purse.

The senate very wisely, in my opinion, hath at length abolished the office of intendant of the revenue. It was high time, when disputes respecting the conduct of that officer, (during the last session,) cost the state a very considerable sum of money, by delaying much time and procrastinating other public business, the purposes for which the office was first instituted being answered so far as to make a further continuance thereof needless. I know not what induced the house of delegates, I mean the majority, to wish a continuance of that office, with all the former powers given to the officer, unless a majority of them hath become debtors to the state by purchasing public property, and wished to have particular indulgences under the dispencing powers lodged in that office heretofore. I do not pretend to assert that this was actually the case, but it is a known fact, that some of the warmest advocates for continuing that office, are largely indebted to the state on account of confiscated property heretofore purchased. This leads me to a few words of advice respecting the choice of delegates in future. A certain English writer on this subject, which he treats of at large, begins thus, "Choose not men noted for nonattendance," &c. For the benefit of my fellow-citizens, to this I add, choose not men who are largely indebted to the state, nor men who have been noted speculators, nor men who are deeply interested in buying up your public funded debts with a view to their own private emolument. Such men must be self-interested in every public question, and of course will vote accordingly. Choose men of known integrity and honour; of sound judgment and good understanding, who dare avow their sentiments and principles to all the world as often as necessary, without having cause to blush, even if they should happen to be mistaken. At the same time they ought to be open to conviction, yet not to be put in leading-strings.

I must conclude this address with some advice to a set of men, who, perhaps, will not thank me for the trouble, and as rhyme is easier remembered than prose, I choose the former in preference to the latter in an epistle

To Great Patriots, or rather those who wish to be such.

Would *you*, your country's favour gain, and trust,
Seem to her interest always true and just:
Act the loud orator on all occasions,
And, if you fail, use brow-beating persuasions.
Damn *tories* at the off-set, 'till your name
Sounds far and near, thro' the loud trump of fame.
Then speculator turn, to serve your ends;
In this, if you act wisely, you'll have friends.
Hunt up the *tories*, to conceal your aim;
"Send them to hell" (from whence assert they came,
In words of course) "then shut and lock the door,"
Next "lose the key" (you scarcely need say more
Than promise this) "provided you had power."
If times should change (and changes will take place)
To change your tone, will ne'er be deem'd disgrace.
Acts of oblivion—politic and wise,
(Such as true statesmen never should despise)
When urg'd by you, may answer very well,
And to the world, your christian spirit tell!
An orator you must be,—loud and strong,
To captivate the gaping, list'ning throng.
All those you can't convince, call stupid fools,
Who know not how to act by certain rules;
Rank them in bulk, a set of stupid asses,
While what *you say or do*, all else surpasses;
This, once believ'd, will rank you great and high!
Great patriots you may live—great statesmen die.

April 2, 1786. PHILAGATHUS.

VIENNA, *December* 18.

EVERY day we continue to be amused with fresh reports, relative to the exchange of Bavaria; but men of sense and reflection put little faith in the various political assertions which are so confidently propagated on this subject.—Among the fictions of this sort, is that which happened the other day, mentioning in positive terms, that the Duc de Deux-Ponts was on his way to this capital, for the purpose of concluding an agreement for the exchange of his eventual dominions, for the sum of ten millions of florins. Not more truth is there in the reports, that an imperial commissary has already been appointed to go to Bavaria, and take possession of it; that an arrangement was formed for giving the government of it to the arch duke Ferdinand, who was to be succeeded in Lombardy by the arch duchess Maria Christina, and her consort the duke of Saxe-Teschen; that in fine (to crown all these mighty plans which appear so admirable upon paper) the king of Prussia, as the reward for acceding to them, was to be invested with the sovereignty of Dantzick, Thoren, &c. &c. The intelligence is groundless also, that an officer of hussars has been ordered to meet the pacha of Chocz'n on the frontiers, for the purpose of his undergoing the ceremony of baptism within the imperial dominions.

AMSTERDAM, *December* 27.

The directors of the company of merchants trading to the West-Indies, desirous to shew to Monsieur de Bouille, who recovered for the republic the island of St. Eustatia, a mark of their gratitude, as has been done before by the Dutch East-India company to Monsieur de Suffrein, have applied for that purpose to the states general, praying their concurrence in voting to the above officer some mark of acknowledgment for his eminent services on the occasion. This, say the directors in their petition, they would have done sooner, and of their own accord, had they thought themselves justified in so doing, without a regular appellation to the sovereign. The fact is, that the East-India company being proprietors both of the trade and territories in those parts, have a right in themselves to act as they think proper in matters that concern them as a body or proprietors; whereas the company trading to the western parts, are to be considered as owners of the settlements only, and not exclusive proprietors of the trade thereto.

LONDON, *January* 7.

It is said that the empress of Russia draws too many advantages from her trade with Great-Britain not to encourage the sale of English goods in her dominions. But it is to be considered that her exports to us are of such a nature that we must have them at any price, or can be supplied no where but from her, whereas she can furnish herself with manufactures of the same kind as ours from several other nations; and by thus admitting a rivalship, she will find means to lower the prices of foreign goods and enhance the value of her own. At the same time that by offending her in a matter which she seems to have so much at heart, as procuring for the emperor possession of Bavaria, we shall probably cease to be the favoured nations, especially now that she has established a respectable navy. Her desire of this was the reason why she shewed so much favour to this nation, as without our shipbuilders, carpenters and sailors, she would have found it very difficult to become a maritime power. Yet we know the very first use she made of this accession of power was to conclude the armed neutrality, which proved a thorn in the side of Britain, during the greatest part of the late unhappy war. If such was her conduct at a time when she had received the most substantial favours from us, what must we expect it to be when she has a pretence to plead provocation.

A morning paper has remarked that before any decision can be given, whether it was proper or improper for his majesty to sign the German confederacy, "it must be shewn that an exchange of Bavaria would neither have infringed the Germanic constitution, nor aggrandized the house of Austria, so as to effect the necessary balance of power on the continent. If either of these cases would have happened, his majesty, in his electoral capacity, could not, consistently with common policy, be a neutral spectator of the measure; and if the measure be right, the consequence flowing from rectitude of conduct and sound policy is not to be dreaded."

That the elector of Hanover acted right will not admit of a doubt: the only question is—Whether the king of Great-Britain has not been led into an error by his ministers? If the writer of the above quoted paragraph will shew that the measure is not directly repugnant to the dictates of sound policy and of common sense, if the interests of this country are to be regarded, he will do something. But it is manifest, that in this case, the interests of the two countries are diametrically opposite, and what is sound policy for Hanover, is the height of folly for Britain; till therefore, the two can be entirely separated or entirely ruined, the one must be made a sacrifice to the emolument of the other; and which of the two is to be the victim, let every Briton judge. Were it possible, indeed, to separate the electoral from the royal capacity, much might be said; but that being impossible, it behooves us, above all things, to take care, that no ill consequences flow from the rectitude of conduct and sound policy of the Hanoverian ministry.

A letter from Germany says, "that the dispute between the king of Prussia and the emperor resolves itself simply into a difference of sentiment between the two potentates on a question of speculation, viz. Whether it is possible that an exchange of Bavaria could ever take place? a question which cannot be attended with any serious effects; while the Bavaro-Palatine house remain in their present resolution,

And as the motives of the two courts have been made public, the world is to judge whether the king of Pruſſia has not ſufficient reaſons to give his opinion of the matter in a repreſentation to the ſeveral courts of Europe, and the ſtates of the empire, as well as to propoſe to the latter ſuch an aſſociation as might preſerve the ſyſtem of the empire entire.

Jan. 9. A letter from Cadiz by way of France ſays, that they have received the diſagreeable news of the Joſeph, commanded by Don Antonio Mirondola, being totally loſt in the gulph of Mexico, and only the captain and five men were ſaved; her cargo was valued at 300,000l. ſterling. The ſame letter ſays that the natives in South-America have revolted, and many of the Spaniards were cut off in a barbarous manner.

Matters in Holland begin to be very ſerious, and public tranquillity to be threatened with diſturbances. The ſtadtholder having left the Hague upwards of three months, on account of the command of the garriſon there being given to a French officer, is determined not to return until that officer is ſuperceded. The ſtates of Holland, on the other hand, are as determined not to ſecede from their former reſolution. The king of Pruſſia threatens—the people are divided, and as the time draws near, when buſineſs of the firſt conſequence is to be agitated in their aſſemblies (which cannot be done without the ſtadtholder) confuſion muſt inevitably follow.

A letter from Alicant ſays, that an American veſſel called the Union, loaded with wheat and flour, was taken off there after a hard conteſt, by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers. By this ſhip being captured, the inhabitants are deprived of the moſt neceſſary article of life, which they are much in want of.

Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, December 10.

"The whole converſation in this city is on the gallant and heroic Madame du Frenoy. This lady embarked with her huſband a few days ago in a tartane for Genoa. They had ſcarce loſt ſight of the port, when they diſcovered a corſair making towards them, and finding it impoſſible to eſcape by flight, prepared to receive him. In vain did M. du Frenoy endeavour to prevail on his lady to go below; ſhe abſolutely refuſed, and ſeizing a ſabre placed herſelf by his ſide, declaring there ſhe was determined to abide her fate. M. du Frenoy finding all arguments vain, was obliged to conſent. The Algerine advanced, and after a broadſide, grappled the tartane, and threw a large party on board her. Our people received them gallantly; but none can deſcribe the behaviour of Madame du Frenoy. She flew among them with her ſabre, and with her voice animated and cheered the crew. Monſieur du Frenoy having fallen with a piſtol bullet in his thigh, his lady ſtood over him, and levelled with one ſtroke of her ſabre a young Turk who advanced to attack her. The pirates were obliged to retreat on board their own veſſel, when they cut the grapplings and fell off. A ſmart action now engaged with the great guns. Madame du Frenoy, after aſſiſting her huſband down to the ſurgeon, returned upon deck, where ſhe continued encouraging the men, until the corſair, tired of his reception, ſheered off. We had fourteen men killed, and thirty wounded. The loſs of the pirates muſt have been great; they left eighty men upon our decks. The tartane being much ſhattered returned to this port. The magiſtrates being informed of the action, waited on Madame du Frenoy, and invited her in their name to the theatre, where ſhe was received with the loudeſt acclamations, and a crown of laurel placed on her head by the marquis de St. Chriſteau."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, December 22.

"Yeſterday Mr. Lunardi performed his fifth aerial voyage in Scotland, and his ſecond from Edinburgh. He took his flight from Heriot's Gardens a few minutes before one o'clock. The balloon aſcended with great rapidity, paſſed over the city and the Calton Hill, at a great height, taking a direction much more to the eaſtward than the firſt time he aſcended from Heriot's Gardens, and ſeemed to go towards the Iſle of May. The day was very clear, and he was in ſight from the Calton Hill at near two o'clock.

"This was apparently the moſt dangerous voyage he has hitherto undertaken, and the reſult proved it to be ſo. He was ſeen about two o'clock, through a teleſcope, by a gentleman of this city, to reach the ſea, two miles N. E. of Gulleneſs to the weſtward of Dunbar, and three boats very near him. This gentleman's obſervation has been ſince confirmed by the arrival in town to-day, of ſome fiſhermen who picked up Mr. Lunardi. The account they give is, that he was floating in his car, about two miles from North Berwick, when they ſet off to his aſſiſtance, being themſelves then at ſea, and very near him; but that he was dragged through the ſea by the balloon, at ſo great a rate, that though they were perſuaded that their boat went at the rate of ſix miles an hour, it was three quarters of an hour before they came up with him, when they found him up to the breaſt in water, and very much benumbed with cold. When they got up with him he was ſix miles from land. He informed them that if he had not obſerved the boat was gaining faſt upon him, for ſome ſhort time before, he was determined to have cut away the balloon, and remain in his car till they came up, it being hung round with bladders and he himſelf having on a cork jacket, which would have kept him afloat for a conſiderable time; but obſerving them faſt approaching, he was unwilling to loſe the balloon, and therefore did not cut it away. Unfortunately however, when Mr. Lunardi left the car and went into the boat, the balloon having thereby been eaſed of his weight, and not being properly ſecured, mounted with great rapidity, carrying along with it the car, Mr. Lunardi's great coat, his hat, and every thing in it, he having nothing along with him but the cloaths upon his back, and his ſword, the latter of which Mr. Lunardi gave the fiſhermen to bring to town with them, as a token of their being his preſervers. They accordingly preſented it this day at the council-chamber, and were ſuitably rewarded for their pains and attention in delivering Mr. Lunardi from the perilous ſituation he had expoſed himſelf to, in aſcending with a wind ſo very unfavourable, in order to pleaſe the public, though contrary to the engagement he originally ſtipulated with them, that he was not to go off in caſe the wind blew from the weſt. We are happy to inform our readers that, after Mr. Lunardi was brought on ſhore, he was ſafely conducted to Archerfield, the ſeat of Mr. Niſbet, of Dirleton, where there is no doubt he would be entertained with that hoſpitality which the poſſeſſor of that manſion is well known to be eminently diſtinguiſhed for."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) January* 22.

We hear from Georgia, that the Spaniards are building two entire new forts on the river Miſſiſſippi near Orleannois, for what purpoſe, except to diſpute the future navigation of the river, is difficult to gueſs.

Feb. 4. By the Mary Anne, Delarogue, from the Miſſiſſippi, but laſt from Cape François, we learn, there is a 74 gun ſhip and an armed brig ſtationed at the Cape, the latter of which, a few days ago, ſeized two American veſſels.

Feb. 18. His majeſty's ſloop of war Bull Dog, is now at St. Anne's Bay, where Mr. Flowderdew, an officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms in this iſland, with the aſſiſtance of the crew of the Bull Dog, has ſeized the ſhip Brothers, and a large ſchooner, both lately from America, for having fiſh and oil on board, being contraband articles, and for navigating with foreign ſeamen (Americans) contrary to law. Mr. Flowderdew has alſo ſeized, at Dry Harbour, the brig Star, captain Bowers, under the like circumſtances. The Brothers is owned by Meſſrs. Wynns, Morton, and Co. of Montego-Bay.

HARTFORD, *March* 27.

Simſbury, (Salmon-Brook) March 23.

Laſt Monday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a remarkable accident happened in this place; which for the uncommon circumſtances attending it, and wonderful interpoſition of Divine Providence merits univerſal attention.

As Mr. Jeremiah Wright was deſcending a well of about 30 feet depth, to clear it out, he got down about 25 feet from the ſurface; and all of a ſudden the ſtones caved in below him; he attempted to aſcend, but in vain; for inſtantaneouſly it cloſed above him, and the unhappy man was interred in the bowels of the earth. The people above heard him groan and cry for help, which greatly alarmed them, for they ſuppoſed him cruſhed to death immediately. The adjacent country were ſoon called to his aſſiſtance, and went to digging and drawing up the gravel; and with united exertions and unequalled dexterity and alertneſs (which does honour to humanity itſelf) they came upon his head about eleven o'clock at night, and by one o'clock in the morning they relieved him from his ſubterranean vault, the eleven hours ſpent in digging him out were frequently interſperſed with groans and cries that were ſufficient to pierce the moſt obdurate ſoul. He was carried into a houſe with but ſmall hopes of his ſurviving, but a phyſician being preſent, adminiſtered cordials and frictions, which ſoon relieved him from coldneſs, impending ſtupour and conſequent death. There is but one bone fractured, which is a finger, although greatly bruiſed univerſally. He was the whole of the time oppreſſed with ſtones and gravel, and not room ſcarcely to ſtir a joint. He is now in a hopeful way to recover his uſual vigour and health, and again be a uſeful member of ſociety.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muſkingum on the Ohio, dated February 8, 1786.

"The treaty which is ſtill holding with the Indians at the Miami, is the chief topic among us at preſent. Till that is over we ſhall not be able to determine what the general diſpoſition of the Indians will be towards us. It is certain that war has been in contemplation among them, and that they have been exceedingly backward in coming to the treaty. There are two Indians now with us at the fort, who were ſent expreſs from the treaty; by them we have letters from general Parſons and the other commiſſioners. They mention that appearances were rather more favourable; four tribes of Indians had already come in, and they heard three more were on their way; and they knew of nothing which would prevent a favourable iſſue, unleſs it ſhould be the fault of ſome white people, whoſe intereſt it would be to have an Indian war, and were uſing their influence to bring on one.

"The commiſſioners have given us a caution to be on the look out: for a party of Indians, who call themſelves Cherokees, had poſitively refuſed to make peace, and had actually gone out to war.

"The Indians have not been in to trade with us as yet; but we impute it to their being ſo buſily employed in hunting.—we ſoon expect plenty of them in to trade; there is a trader at this poſt with plenty of goods, &c.

"Our fort is very commodious and completely finiſhed—the gates are all ſhut at night, and we reſt ſecure. If no hoſtilities ſhould commence we ſhall have an agreeable tour in this part of the world. Our living is exceedingly good, and I never enjoyed a better ſtate of health."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated March 22.

"Captain Freeman, who arrived here on Monday laſt, from Shelburne, informs, on the 9th inſtant, being about twenty leagues diſtant from Cape Cod, bearing eaſt by north, he met with a wreck ſloop, between eighty and ninety tons burthen, a high and ſhort quarter deck plank ſheered, round green ſtern and quarters, a new ſquare-ſail with a ſquare-tuck, maſt and ſpars gone, two ports on each ſide; loaded with lumber, and ſuppoſed to be bound to the Weſt-Indies. Captain Freeman went on board with his boat, took from her a remarkable pair of tongs, marked B. C. a tiller made of rock-maple, painted red and black. Diſcovered no perſon dead or alive, and it being very rugged he was obliged to leave her."

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

REBECCA ADERTON, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Bowers, Annapolis; John Biſſet, Cambridge; Thomas Bourke, Eaſtern ſhore.

Henry L. Charton (2), Jeremiah T. Chaſe (3), John Caliahan, Annapolis; John Henry Carey, Somerſet county; capt. Charles Cook, Talbot county; William Carberry, St. Mary's county; Richard Carns, Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chaſe, Charles county.

Thomas C. Deye, Annapolis; Thomas Delihay, Talbot county.

William Fitzhugh (2), Calvert county; Philip R. Fendall, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, Eſquires, Port-Tobacco; Edward Fenwick, St. Inigoes; William Fitzhugh, jun. Maryland.

Adam Greahn, Annapolis; Lanſdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Graves, Somerſet county; Samuel Galloway (2), Benjamin Galloway, Anne-Arundel county.

Alexander Hanſon, Mary Heſſelius, James Hutchings, Henry Harford, Mr. Harwood, John Hall, Clement Hollyday, Annapolis; Thomas Harwood, Weſt river; Robert Harriſon, Cambridge; Anna Haynes, Queen-Anne's county; Rachel Harriſon, Herring-bay; David Hay, Port-Tobacco; Lambert Heyland; Princeſs-Anne.

William Johnſon (2), Patuxent river.

David Kerr, Talbot county; Samuel Kelly, St. Mary's county.

John Lucas, Patuxent river; Abel Leatherbury, Elk-Ridge.

Mr. Mackubin, Annapolis; John Munr, St. Mary's county; Jeremiah Mahony (2), Port-Tobacco; Solomon Munrow, Patterſon's creek.

Mr. Noble, Patuxent.

William Paca, William Pendergaſt, Annapolis; Archibald Patiſon, Cambridge; John Page, Kent county.

Capt. James Reid, James Royſton, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Hugh Sherwood (2), Oxford; Stephen Steward, Weſt river; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent iron-work; James Stone, Lyon's creek; William Scott, Calvert county; Thomas Littleton Saven, Maryland.

Capt. Trumon, Charles Tipping, Richard Thompſon, Annapolis; James Tilghman, Cheſter-town; Henry Tubman, Benedict; Raphael Thompſon, Coneck; Peter Thompſon, St. Mary's county; Luke Thompſon, Queen-Ann's county; John Turner, and Co. St. Leonard's creek.

John Welch, Annapolis; Abigail Wheeler (2), James Wood, Charles county; Joſeph Wilkinſon, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Prince-George's county, April 14, 1786.

On Tueſday the ſecond day of May, will be ſold, at the dwelling plantation of the late Mr. John Eversfield, near Nottingham,

A PARCEL of likely young country born ſlaves, ſtock of all kinds, and ſome houſehold furniture, upon a credit of nine months, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved for adjuſtment, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

BARBARA EVERSFIELD, adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, April 19, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a quantity of excellent claret, London quality, in caſes of three dozen each, lately imported from Bourdeaux; alſo a few caſes, containing fifty bottles each, of very good claret, which he will ſell at a low price. 4w

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

April 12, 1786.

ON Monday the third of this inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf WILL, and ſays he belongs to a man in Charles county, but was hired to a Robert Timms; he is about five feet nine inches high, appears to be about fifty-five or ſixty years of age. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ſheriff of St. Mary's county.

IN the preſs, and in a few days will be publiſhed, a pamphlet, entitled, Conſiderations on the propoſed removal of the ſeat of Government, by ARISTIDES. 1X

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Mr. John Criſall, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid; and thoſe indebted to his eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON,
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, } executors.

1

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the ſubſcriber's, and will cover the enſuing ſeaſon for ſix pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is uſeleſs to inſert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the firſt ſtocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have ſhewn themſelves equal (if not ſuperior) to any running horſes on the continent; thoſe out of inferior mares are fit for ſervice of any kind.

I have good paſturage at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, and any gentleman may be ſupplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

1 WILLIAM COURTS.

Calvert county, April 11, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the fifth day of May next, at the late dwelling houſe of Mordecai Smith, deceaſed, for ready money,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the ſtock of horſes, hogs, cattle, and ſheep, plantation utenſils, the crop of tobacco, houſehold furniture, two canoes, one ſean, and part of another.

2 GEORGE SMITH,
PHEBE SMITH, adminiſtratrix.

Charles county, April 4, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, ſituated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or leſs, ſix miles above Benedict, and about the ſame diſtance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn houſe, with ſtables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2,500 gallons of cider of the firſt quality, a variety of the beſt kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; twenty or twenty-five acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fiſh, oyſters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and poſſeſſion will be given next fall. Caſh, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds, will be taken in payment. A very reaſonable credit will be allowed the purchaſer for great part of the purchaſe money, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will follow the land.

2 WALTER H. HARRISON.

Montgomery county, March 25, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Hartly Hall, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, lately ſurveyed, and bounded round with ſtone; there are on the land, a very good dwelling houſe with three rooms below ſtairs, but not yet finiſhed, two very good brick chimnies, and all other convenient out houſes, a tobacco houſe 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, a large apple and peach orchard juſt beginning to bear fruit; this plantation lies about two miles from the mouth of Seneca, and on the moſt public road that leads from Leeſburg to Baltimore; it is thought to be a moſt excellent place for a ſtore or tavern, there being not a tavern from Leeſburg till you get to the court-houſe, which is upwards of thirty miles; there is on the above land fine water, plenty of wood, and young timber.

2 BASIL MAGRUDER.

N. B. To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a very likely negro girl, about fourteen years old, well grown, very handy, remarkable honeſt and ſenſible, ſhe has tended for ſome time in a gentleman's houſe in Alexandria, Virginia, and makes an exceeding good waiter. B. M.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE houſe, warehouſe, &c. wherein the ſubſcriber now lives.

2 WILLIAM BROWN.

COMPOSITORS.

TWO good JOURNEYMEN COMPOSITORS are wanted by the Printers hereof.

WILLIAM TUCK,

Painter and Glazier,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he carries on the above buſineſſes in all their branches.

April 13, 1786.

Dancing School.

THIS is to give notice to my ſcholars in this city, that my ſchool ſhall be opened as ſoon as I make up a ſubſcription of thirty ſcholars for that purpoſe I have left the ſubſcription paper at Mr. Paul Richards's in this city, who will wait on the ladies and gentlemen who think proper to favour me with their cuſtom.

2 LOUIS ROUSSELL.

Bud's creek, St. Mary's county, April 4, 1786.

THIS is to inform the public, that Archibald D. Barber, of St. Mary's county, has made over unto me all his eſtate both real and perſonal, in truſt, for the payment of his debts, and other purpoſes mentioned in the deed.

2 LUKE W. BARBER.

April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS we have been informed that Mr. Edward Crow, jun. of Montgomery county, hath maliciouſly and falſely endeavoured to injure our reputation, by circulating a libellous report, wherein he hath endeavoured to ſet forth to the public, that a villainous attempt was offered to his perſon by us on the road from Annapolis, which being utterly falſe, we take this public method to inform him of his baſe conduct, and call on him if in his power, to declare on oath, any thing injurious to our reputation, which ſhould he not comply with, we ſhall reſt ourſelves contented, hoping that his malicious deſigns being fruſtrated will terminate on his own head when they ſhall be viewed by the public.

2 BASIL BROWN,
PHILEMON BROWN.

Calvert county, April 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the twenty-firſt day of April next, at the late dwelling houſe of Gilbert Ireland, deceaſed, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the ſtock of horſes, hogs, and cattle, plantation utenſils, and ſome houſehold furniture. w3

3X ELEANOR IRELAND, adminiſtratrix.

March 21, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to move back early next fall, offers for ſale a tract of land of one hundred and thirty-three acres, lying in Charles county, about nine miles from Piſcataway, and ſix from Port-Tobacco, on the main road that leads from one town to the other; this place is allowed to be one of the firſt ſtands in the county for a public houſe, and has been occupied as ſuch theſe nine or ten years paſt; this land lies very level, ſixty or ſeventy acres are in wood; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe 36 feet by 28, with brick chimnies, and four fire places on the lower floor, a paſſage through the houſe, and a good kitchen 16 feet ſquare, with a good brick chimney, a paſſage 16 feet long, that leads from the houſe to the kitchen, with a plank floor, a corn houſe, two ſtables, a meat houſe, and ſome other houſes; all the ſaid buildings have been built within theſe eleven years paſt. Any gentleman inclined to purchaſe the ſaid place may view the land and buildings, and know the terms of payment by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the place. Time will be given for payment of part of the purchaſe money, as can be agreed on by the purchaſer and ſubſcriber.

3X BENNET HANSON CLEMENTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the firſt quality, ſuch as oak, poplar, and cheſnut, capable of making boards, ſhingles, pipe ſtaves, raling, paling, and ſcantling of any dimenſions.

3 RICHARD HIGGINS.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for caſh only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are ſeveral women with one, two, and three children, ſeveral girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about ſixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will ſoon be ſerviceable, and ſold very reaſonable for caſh. Inquire of the printers.

4

Weſt river, March 26, 1786.

For ſale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient landings on Weſt river,

WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, ſufficient to build a veſſel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4½ inch, 3 inch, 2½ inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trennails, the whole was cut and ſawed in the winter and ſpring of 1785, and is perfectly well ſeaſoned. For terms apply to w6

4 JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have a general aſſortment of goods at their ſtore on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would diſpoſe of all together at a reaſonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well ſecured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue ſelling as uſual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with ſpecie, with the intereſt added, and any kind of certificates at their paſſing value; and as they find, from their peculiar ſituation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that neceſſary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as ſoon as the goods now on hand are ſold, to decline that buſineſs for the preſent, and from an anxious deſire of being enabled to re-imburſe their correſpondents in Europe, requeſt thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom to be as early in making payments as poſſible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige them. 8w

4 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

A VERY large, elegant, and convenient houſe, fit for public or private buſineſs, in this city.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

5

TAKEN up by James Thomas, living on Little Choptank, a ſmall ROW BOAT, about ten feet long. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate by the citizens thereof; and for limiting the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſaid ſtate by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate, it was enacted, That all claims upon this ſtate, by any citizen thereof, which have ariſen before the tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, ſhall be brought in, liquidated and ſettled, on or before the tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim againſt the ſtate by any citizen thereof, which did ariſe on any account or tranſaction whatſoever, before the laid tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty five, ſhall after the ſaid tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, be paſſed or ſettled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this ſtate, unleſs the perſon having ſuch claim is or ſhall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this ſtate, in which caſes one year ſhall be allowed to ſuch perſons reſpectively, after the diſability removed, or the perſon ſo being out of the ſtate returns, to bring in and ſettle ſuch claims: and whereas it is repreſented to this general aſſembly, that ſundry citizens of this ſtate, having claims upon the ſame, through the remoteneſs of their ſituation from the auditor or intendant, and other cauſes, have not brought in the ſaid claims to be liquidated and ſettled on or before the aforeſaid tenth day of November ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reaſonable, that a further time ſhould be allowed, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to ſuch perſons as have juſt claims againſt this ſtate,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this ſtate by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the firſt day of Auguſt ſeventeen hundred and eighty,) which have ariſen before the ſaid tenth day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, paſſed and ſettled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the firſt day of June ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and paid by this ſtate, any thing in the ſaid recited act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims againſt this ſtate by any citizen of any other of the United States, ſhall be brought in and ſettled as aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of December ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and that no claim againſt this ſtate as aforeſaid which ſhall not be brought in and ſettled agreeably to the directions of this act ſhall hereafter be paid by this ſtate, unleſs the perſon having ſuch claim be an infant, feme covert or perſon non compos mentis, or in ſome foreign country, in which caſes one year ſhall be allowed to bring in and ſettle ſuch claim, after the diſability removed, or the return of ſuch perſon to this or ſome one of the United States, as the caſe may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great ſeal, ſhall be ſent as ſoon as may be to the reſpective executive powers.

4

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following reſolve, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authoriſed and directed to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of all officers and ſoldiers who ſhall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have ſerved in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore ſettled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this ſtate, entitled, An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, &c. and the ſupplements to ſaid act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof; provided that ſuch application be made before the firſt day of November 1786, the auditor being fully ſatisfied of the identity of the perſon."

The auditor further informs every perſon who has not received his depreciation of pay as a ſoldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unleſs he produces a good and ſufficient diſcharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from ſome reſpectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he reſides, ſhewing that he is the identical perſon named in the diſcharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deſerter, or to any perſon who did not ſerve two full years or more from and after the firſt of January 1777.

4 C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice.

5

ALL perſons having claims againſt Jeſſe Doyne, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to 6w

6X ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

1. NO execution to iſſue againſt debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to eſtabliſh funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the ſaid treaſurer to iſſue executions on the bonds on which one year's intereſt, due the 1ſt of September 1785, ſhall not be paid before the ſaid 20th of March, for the ſaid one year's intereſt; and if the intereſt is not paid by the 1ſt day of September annually, the ſaid treaſurer, every year until 1790, to iſſue executions to compel payment of the *annual* intereſt due on ſuch bonds. After the 1ſt of January 1790, executions to iſſue on all the ſaid bonds for *principal* and *intereſt* due.

2. No execution to iſſue on any bond, for *continental ſtate* money, before the 1ſt day of January 1787, unleſs from the circumſtances of the debtors the intereſt of the ſtate may render it neceſſary; or unleſs for the indemnification of ſecurities; the treaſurer to be judge in *both* caſes.

3. No execution to iſſue on any bond for *ſtate* money, before the firſt day of July next, unleſs the circumſtances of the debtor, or the indemnification of ſecurities may render it neceſſary, as above.

4. No proceſs to iſſue on any bond for *ſpecie* lodged in the treaſury before the firſt of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the firſt of January 1786,) pledged by act of November 1784, C. 55, to redeem the *two* emiſſions (of June 1780) of *ſtate* and *continental ſtate* money, before the firſt of June next; provided the ſaid debtors *before* that day, pay into the treaſury one half of their debts in *ſpecie*, or *ſtate*, or *continental ſtate* money; and in ſuch caſe the ſaid debtors to have indulgence for the *reſidue*, until the firſt of January 1787; and in caſe of neglect, after the firſt day of June next proceſs to iſſue, and *all* the money due on the ſaid bonds ſhall be applied to the redemption of the *ſtate* money.

5. As it is unjuſt that perſons who have *not* complied with the terms of ſale, preſcribed by the laws directing the ſales of confiſcated property, and have *not* yet bonded, ſhould be placed on a *better* footing than the purchaſers of the ſaid property who have paſſed bonds; every purchaſer of confiſcated property, pledged for the redemption of the two emiſſions of June 1780, who hath *not* yet bonded for the ſame, ſhall give bond on or before the firſt day of June next, with ſuch ſecurity as the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore (under the direction of the governor and the council) ſhall require, for payment of the purchaſe money and intereſt thereon; which principal and intereſt ſhall be paid in the ſame manner, and on the ſame terms and conditions as are reſpectively preſcribed by this act, in the caſe of perſons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the reſpective emiſſions of June 1780; and if any of the ſaid purchaſers ſhall neglect to give bond as aforeſaid, before the firſt day of June next, proceſs ſhall *immediately* iſſue thereafter, and payment compelled in the money, *according to contract*.

6. All collectors of the public aſſeſſment, and either of the treaſurers to receive the *two* emiſſions of June 1780, calculating the intereſt due thereon, at *par* with *ſpecie*, in payment of any taxes due the ſtate before the firſt of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emiſſions were directed to be received at par, intereſt included, in payment of any taxes due before the firſt of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any *ſpecie* in their hands, received in payment of the ſaid taxes due before the firſt of January 1785, in *exchange* for the ſaid emiſſions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requeſted to inſtruct the ſaid collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the *ſtate* money ſhall not be brought in by the firſt day of July next, the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore ſhall *proportion* the *balance* among *all* the debtors for *ſuch* money, and iſſue executions.

9. After the firſt day of July next, any poſſeſſor of the emiſſion of *ſtate* money may bring the ſame into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore, and take choice of any of the ſaid bonds for the ſaid emiſſion; and the treaſurer ſhall aſſign the ſaid bonds, and the aſſignee may, at any time *thereafter*, iſſue execution in his own name, and have the ſame remedy for payment as the ſtate.

10. After the firſt day of January 1787, any poſſeſſor of *continental ſtate* money may bring in the ſame, and chuſe any of the bonds for the ſaid money, and take aſſignment, and iſſue execution as aforeſaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To eſtabliſh funds, &c." are ſuppoſed to *include* the bonds paſſed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been diſcharged, and this ſubject was not conſidered by the legiſlature when the ſaid act was paſſed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the ſaid bonds not to diſcharge the ſame in depreciated paper, entitle them at leaſt to the indulgence of the legiſlature; no proceeding ſhall be had or inſtituted againſt any obligor or obligors, or his or their ſecurities, on any bond now in the treaſury, and paſſed upon the borrowing from the loan-office during the old government, any bills of credit iſſued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or intereſt, until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, or until the legiſlature ſhall determine in what manner the obligors aforeſaid ſhall pay off the bonds aforeſaid, and the intereſt thereon due.

12. Any ſecurity on bond for confiſcated Britiſh property, where the principal is dead, or ſhall die, the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, on application, may take bond with good ſecurity, for the principal and intereſt due, and deliver up and aſſign the original bond to ſuch ſecurity, that he may have the ſame remedy as the ſtate to recover the ſum for which he ſhall give bond as aforeſaid, from the eſtate of the deceaſed.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty ſhillings current money on ſuit, or execution, on each bond, and *no more*, notwithſtanding there may be more obligors than one in the ſame bond, and notwithſtanding more executions may iſſue than one, or executions may iſſue more than *once* for one and the ſame cauſe.

The above abſtract publiſhed for the information of all concerned, by

6X THOMAS HARWOOD, treaſurer of the Weſtern Shore.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The laſt gentle hint.

WE have ſeveral times, by way of advertiſement, called on all thoſe indebted to us to appear and ſettle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions againſt thoſe who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the ſcarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and truſting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reaſonable and very moderate requiſitions; but we are now convinced that Job's ſtock of patience would not be ſufficient to bear with the tardineſs of the preſent day; we therefore now, for the *laſt time*, require all who owe us to come in and ſettle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us caſh, by or before the firſt day of June next. Thoſe who do not regard this notice may be aſſured that ſuits will be commenced without ceremony.

5 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, February 1, 1768.

WENT away laſt October, from Mr. Queens, Eaſtern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined ſpeaks faſt, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was ſeen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Chriſtmas, and it is ſuppoſed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladenſburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

9 tf BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to paſs for a free man. B. E.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſtant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a ſtout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a ſawyer; had on when he went away, a ſhort white cotton jacket and trouſers, a pair of country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he probably may paſs as a perſon permitted to hire himſelf, and now looking out for work, but no ſuch permiſſion is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow ſhall receive three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance.

5 WILLIAM STEUART.

ROMULUS,

A bright bay, full fifteen hands and a half high,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Doden, and will cover at two guineas, and five ſhillings to the groom.

Romulus was got by Sweeper, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Ranger, his grand-dam by Ariel, his great-grand-dam by Othello, out of an imported mare.

No mares will be covered unleſs the money is ſent with them. Good paſturage at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

5 WILLIAM STEUART.

Annapolis, March 21, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers to St. John's College, by order of the viſitors and governors, are hereby requeſted to make their firſt payment to the ſubſcriber, treaſurer to the college, on or before the firſt day of June next.

6w

5 BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, March 23, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave of buſineſs for ſome time, will diſpoſe of his ſtock of merchandize on hand, conſiſting of a good aſſortment of ſpring and ſummer goods, and will oblige himſelf to make complete the fall and winter aſſortment to thoſe he has on hand; he will rent his ſtore and compting houſe, and if more convenient to the purchaſer of the merchandize, he will let his dwelling houſe adjoining for one or more years.

Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, who, for the laſt time, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame by the firſt day of July next.

6 JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the board of viſitors and governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpoſe, will, at any time before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, receive plans and propoſals for erecting the building or buildings of the ſaid college, within the city of Annapolis, and alſo for furniſhing materials for the ſame.

6. A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of viſitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond Tueſday in May next.

By order,

6 BEHRAIM RAMSEY, ſec.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 20 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county.

8

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mordecai Smith, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to

w 3 GEORGE SMITH,
3X PHEBE SMITH, adminiſtratrix.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertiſed during the fall for ſale the 16th inſtant, not being ſold, will now be rented for the preſent year, conſiſting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

10 MARY THOMAS.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, March 8, 1786.

I HAVE thought proper to inform the public, that Joſeph Edelen, of Charles county, has made over unto me all his eſtate both real and perſonal, in truſt, for the payment of his debts, and other purpoſes mentioned in the deed.

3X JAMES BISCOE.

March 7, 1786.

SWEEPER,

WILL ſtand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the firſt of April until the firſt of July, and will cover at five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horſe Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horſe Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horſe was bred by John Croft, of Bartſerth, in Yorkſhire, and got by his noted horſe Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unleſs the money is ſent with them. Good paſturage for mares at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the ſire of many good runners.

7 JOHN CRAGGS.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having an aſſignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his ſeveral ſtores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforeſaid to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal ſteps for the recovery of thoſe debts from all perſons without diſtinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this requeſt.

10 JOHN PETTY.

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